

upper mold half and the end of the wire 56 is inserted into the eyelet 42 as illustrated in FIGS. 4 and 7. In this manner, the tube is supported within the mold cavity. Thereafter, the mold halves 32, 44 are assembled as shown in FIG. 6, and the resulting mold cavity is filled with the integral skin foam. When the foam has cured, the pin 54 and the bracket 52 are removed, leaving the skeletal structure embedded within the limb. The lower half mold is then removed. Next, the protruding end of the support wire 56 is grasped and pulled out of the tube 30. The finished limb is then removed from the upper half mold, at the same time pulling the flexible tube 30 from the opening 38. It will, of course, be apparent that those portions of the foam formerly occupied by the wire 56 and the eyelet 42 provide fluid passages from the skin surface to the interior of the tube 30.

It is believed that the many advantages of this invention will now be apparent to those skilled in the art. It will also be apparent that a number of art. and modifications may be made therein, without departing from its spirit and scope. Accordingly, the foregoing description is to be taken as illustrative only, rather than limiting. This invention is limited only by the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. The method of forming a simulated wound in a training dummy which comprises: providing a first concave mold member defining on its inner surface a raised, wound defining, projection; providing, adjacent said projection, means for temporarily supporting the

end of a wire; passing a relatively stiff support wire through a length of resilient tubing with the first and second ends of said wire extending; respectively, from the first and second ends of said tubing; positioning the wire stiffened tubing with the first end of said wire supported by said temporary support means and the second ends of said wire and tubing outside the first mold member; positioning a second concave mold member against said first mold member to define therewith a mold cavity approximating the shape of a human body member; filling said cavity with a curable molding composition; curing said composition to form a simulated human body member; removing said support wire from said tubing; and removing said simulated body member from said first and second mold members.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said temporary support means comprises an eyelet.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein said molding composition comprises an integral skin foam.

4. An artificial body member which comprises: a simulated bone; an integral skin foam surrounding said simulated bone and shaped to resemble a human body member, the external surface of said foam defining a simulated wound; and a flexible tube molded in said foam with a first end communicating with said wound and a second end extending outwardly from said foam.

5. The member of claim 4 wherein said flexible tube is positioned to be pinched between said wound and said bone.

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